

McGill Daily

Vol. 4, No. 109.

Montreal, Friday, February 26, 1915.

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Informal Dance To Be Held In Union To-night

Residents' Dance Is Expected to Be a Most Successful Event

TICKETS LIMITED TO SEVENTY-FIVE

Last Social Function of Season Will Be Held This Evening

Everything is in readiness for the Strathearn Hall Residents' Dance at the Union to-night. The tickets have been limited to seventy-five couples, thus assuring the usual enjoyment for which this dance has been characterized annually. Supper will be served in the dining room, where the tables will be decorated with flowers and candies and the usual sitting-out quarters are being provided in the assembly rooms. As is generally understood, the dance is informal, gentlemen being expected to come without full dress.

The hour of assembly has been fixed at 8 p.m., sharp; the music will begin at 9 p.m.

The hostesses are Mrs. W. Birks, Miss Hurlburt, Mrs. E. Garbett. The committee are H. B. Church, J. E. Atteck, A. Stalker, W. J. Stevens, H. Miller, W. Grant, F. Gillison (secy.). The programme of dances will be:

Extra-extra Waltz—Come fill your glasses up.

Paul Jones.

1. Waltz—Kiss Waltz.

2. One Step—Canada my Home.

3. Waltz—Adele.

4. One Step—Michigan.

5. Waltz—Blue Danube.

6. Waltz—Coco.

7. One Step—You were a Tulip.

8. Waltz—Vision in Salome.

9. One Step—All a-Board for Dixie.

10. Waltz—Supper.

Extra Waltz—June.

Extra One Step—California.

11. Waltz—Dream on Princess.

12. Waltz—China's cyn.

13. Waltz—Count of Luxembourg.

14. One Step—Mississippi Cabaret.

15. Waltz—Dream of Love.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

•

Party Leaders Refuse to be Interested

No Further Information Obtainable From Secretary of the "Lit."

No further information could be obtained last night by the Daily regarding the date of opening of the Mock Parliament.

P. S. Fisher, secretary of the Literary and Debating Society, however, stated that he had been getting in touch with the leaders of the different parties and hoped to have some announcement to make presently. The executive of the society have been making efforts to interest the students of the different faculties in the Mock Parliament, but so far have met with little success. This is an organization which in the past has been most successful and those who have an interest in it before will know of the interest it deserves.

The Mock Parliament, to be successful, requires the support of the whole student body, but this, up to the present, has been little manifested.

The executive have been striving to establish it on the supra-successful basis as previously, and it is hoped that the students will give it the support it deserves.

Rev. Dr. Symonds will be the speaker next Wednesday night, the subject of his lecture to be announced later.

Special Sermon To College Men

Rev. Bruce Taylor, of St. Paul's, Will Speak Sunday Night

For many years the Student Christian Association of the world have united in observing the last Sunday in February as a day of special intercession for students in all lands.

For this reason, it has been the custom of the McGill Association to hold a special service on that day in Strathearn Hall. The student clergymen was usually asked to speak and the principal and other members of the faculty were invited to attend and to occupy seats on the platform. This custom was departed from some years ago, owing to the difficulty in getting any large number of students to attend the afternoon service.

A departure has been made this year in having Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor preach a special sermon for students in his own church Sunday night at the regular hour. There will be special music, and the ushering will be in the hands of a student committee. It is hoped that the students of the university will unite with all other American and European universities in making this an important occasion.

THIRD YEAR ARTS HOLDS MEETING

An important business meeting of Arts '16 was held yesterday at 12 o'clock in Room 7, Mr. Tidmarsh, president of the year, read a letter from the McGill Daily asking that two representatives to the staff be appointed for the ensuing year, their duties to commence March 1. Schofield and Gillanders were elected.

It was decided that the class should send copies of this year's annual to the three members of Arts '16 who

More Men Wanted For McGill Band

The Band Company of the McGill Battalion is sorely in need of men, especially as many of the members have enlisted. The bands are especially depleted in the brass section and brass instrument players and clarinetists are asked to lend a hand to help the Company out. Instruments will be supplied to applicants.

C. R. GIBBS,
Bandmaster.

Dean Birkett Issues Orders For Hospital

Members to be Inoculated With Anti-Typhoid Vaccine To-morrow

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. H. S. BIRKETT, O. C. NO. 3 GENERAL HOSPITAL (MCGILL UNION).

All students who have passed the physical examination will report to the Medical Superintendent at the Montreal General Hospital on Saturday afternoon, at 4 p.m., for the first anti-typhoid vaccine inoculation. Those inoculated will be relieved from University duties for 18 hours.

This order refers to all students of all years who have been pronounced physically fit. Go to the Chapel in the Pathological Building. Information for those receiving inoculation.

1. Those inoculated should return home immediately by car.

2. They must remain indoors for the same evening and the day following.

3. If the arm is very painful or if there is more than a slight depression or rise in temperature, report by telephone to Dr. Mackintosh, uptown 2360, at once.

Alcohol must not be partaken of either before or after the inoculation.

In referring to Sir Charles' military record, Mr. Bastien said:

"You vacate a place you very fitly adorned on the Bench, but you will still be in our midst; and the intercourse between Bench and Bar is so intimate and cordial, that this separation should

(Continued on page 2.)

Inspiration of the Bible

Title of Lecture by Dean Adams in Christ Church Cathedral Men's Club

In the lecture on "The Inspiration of the Bible," delivered by Dean Adams of the Faculty of Applied Science in Christ Church Cathedral Parish Rooms Wednesday night, the speaker said that he had read the English editions of the Bible could claim literary merit. In support of this contention he said that the title page for instance was not inspired, nor was the dedication to King James, for though flattering to King James, no one would trust to its accuracy.

In referring to the chronology of the Bible, Dean Adams said that no one regarded the words of Archbishop Usher, who gave the age of Adam according to the then method of calculating, as inspired.

Dean Adams spoke of the necessity of going back to the sources of the Bible as the world now knows it. These are, he said, found in the 1590 Bible manuscripts or codices. Of this total number, 127 were written in capital letters, and 1,463 in the cursive style. The three greatest manuscripts, according to the speaker, are the Vatican codex, which is in the Vatican library; the Sinaitic, which is preserved in the British Museum; and the Alexandrian, now in the British Museum. The first and second, said Dean Adams, date back to the fourth century, and the Alexandrian to the fifth century.

The speaker, in referring to the difficulty which some men have in harmonizing certain biblical problems, referred to the case of the Rev. Professor Stein, who, owing to his alleged heterodox teaching, was tried for heresy by the authorities of the Anglican Church.

Rev. Dr. Symonds will be the speaker next Wednesday night, the subject of his lecture to be announced later.

Futurities

TO-DAY

Voting for Science Undergraduate Society Vice-President.

1:00 p.m.—Important meeting, R.V.C. Undergraduate Society.

1:00 p.m.—R.V.C., '18, Meeting.

8:00 p.m.—Strathearn Hall Dance at the Union.

8:00 p.m.—Meeting, Medical Society.

8:15 p.m.—Meeting, Architectural Association.

To-morrow

8:00 p.m.—McGill vs. North Branch Y.M.C.A. basketball.

5:15 p.m.—Gym classes and preparation for Wicksteed Competition.

3:00 p.m.—Anti-typhoid vaccine inoculation for McGill General Hospital students who have passed physical examination.

Mar. 1—King Cook Celebration.

Mar. 8—Wicksteed Gym. Competition.

Mar. 10—Wicksteed Gym. Competition.

Meeting of Philosophical Society.

Mar. 12—Election for President of the Students' Council.

“Election for Presidents of the Union, Athletic Association, Rugby Club, Hockey Club and Track Club.

Mar. 17—Meeting of Student Society.

Mar. 19—R.V.C. Gym. Competition.

Mar. 20—R.V.C. Gym. Competition.

FRANK SHAUGHNESSY AT UNION YESTERDAY.

Frank Shaughnessy was in the Union yesterday morning and wished to be remembered to all the McGill fellows.

volunteered at the beginning of the session.

The matter of the Senior Play for next year was then brought up. Mc

Kenzie, Hutchison and Grigg were elected representatives from the year

to assist the R.V.C. in arranging for it.

Sir Charles Davidson Is Given Honor

Great Tribute to McGill Professor Retiring From Chief Justiceship

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He Holds That Every Man Should do Voluntary Military Duty

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McGill Daily

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill

Published every day except Sunday by
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Military—D. H. Macfarlane.
Sport—W. N. Kemp.

The Nominations

Nominations are now being called for the offices of President of the Students' Council, President of the Union and Presidents of the Track, Hockey and Football Clubs. These men will take office on the 1st of July.

We are the nominators and electors and it is our duty to see that men with the proper qualifications are brought forward. Men are needed with an executive ability who are willing to work. Popularity counts for a lot, but it must not be allowed to overshadow the prime requisite—business ability.

The Presidencies all carry a good deal of honour with them, but they have duties which require work and the recipients of the honours must not be those who would overlook this after their elections. Good combination men are what are needed and the nominators must use great judgment in their choice.

The Library

Even the student who thinks that he is the busiest, if he really considered the spare moments he wastes during the day, would realize that there are lots of things that might be profitably placed into the empty minutes.

How often an hour between two lectures, or an hour in the afternoon, or the early morning or evening is allowed to slip away unnoticed. These hours or even minutes mount up in the aggregate to days and days.

One way to utilize them would be to develop the habit of dropping into the library regularly. Every student who graduates spends at least four years in college. If in that time he has made use of some of the time thus afforded in reading it will stand him in good stead when he leaves college. A habit so formed will stick and as a graduate he will be interested in following up his undergraduate studies. Untold benefits would be the result.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

From the McGill Daily of Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1913

To the names of H. F. Angus and A. K. Hugeson is now added that of Dr. McQuire. The trials in the banner event of the Undergraduate Debating season, were held last night at the Union. Eight contestants presented themselves and made a good showing in spite of the poor attendance and the frigid temperature that prevailed.

Next Saturday night the McGill and M.A.A.A. boxing and wrestling teams will hold a dual meet. In the past these contests have always been close and attracted much interest. This year more interest is being shown

than ever as the teams of both clubs are stronger than ever before. Last year, McGill carried off the honors on form and should do so again.

This afternoon, at the usual hour of 4:45, Professor Stanfield will address the Chemical Society on the subject of Zinc Condensation. Experiments have been going on for some time in the Macdonald Mining Building, and it is assured that Dr. Stanfield will have a fair supply by judicious use of the underground railway. The question we were up against—you want them, then get them, they are plentiful. And we managed to get enough.

The Old Military Cemetery.

This was a risky and exciting business, and few there were who had not this experience. With permission, we may detail some incidents. The Panineau Road near the old tollgate was the Soldiers Cemetery and the interments were generally guarded by an armed squad. Now the watchers had a hard time of it, guarding the invisible on a long cold winter night, and the convenient abode was not to be despised, and its accompanying comforts. Whiskey and cards were much appreciated. Once in a while a guard would run out to report all clear and then join in the entertainment, all of which could leave out many details knowing that the guard would see that all was set to rights.

I could mention many of the ruses that were adopted and though there were failures yet success was the rule.

A shot might be fired but no one up to the time had been injured. The gaslight was no inconvenience and there were guards properly placed by the workers so as to give the alarm if a hit took place in the programme.

RUDYARD KIPLING ON BANDS.

Speaking of the relationship of the band to the regiment Mr. Kipling remarked: "No one—not even the adjutant—can say for certain where the soul of the battalion lies, but the expression of that soul is most often found in the band. It stands to reason that a body of 1,200 men whose lives are pledged to each other's keeping must have some common means of expressing their thoughts and moods to themselves and to their world. The band can feel the mood and interpret the thought. A wise and sympathetic bandmaster—and most of them I have known have been that—will lift a battalion out of depression, cheer its spirits, and steady and recall it to itself in times of almost undurable strain. You will remember a beautiful poem by Sir Henry Newbolt describing how a squadron of 'weary big dragons' were led on to renew effort by the strains of a penny whistle and a child's drum taken from a toyshop in a wrecked French town."

"And I remember in a cholera camp in India where the men were suffering very badly, the band of the 10th Lincolns started a regimental singing one night with that queer defiant song, 'The Lincoln Pooches.' You know the words. It was merely their regimental march, which they made up themselves for lack of the one original that could convey and glorify the which are in all men's minds to-day. We are a tongue-tied breed at the best. The band can declare on our behalf, without shame or shyness, something of what we feel, and so help us to reach a hand towards the men who have risen up to save us."

is better for music at every turn, happens easier to handle, and with greater zest. Its daily routine is that routine is sweetened by melody and rhythm—melody for the mind and rhythm for the body.

"Our new armories, as we know, have not been well served in this essential.

"Of all the admirable qualities they have shown none is more wonderful than the spirit which has carried them through the laborious and distasteful groundwork of their calling without a note of music except what that same indomitable spirit supplied—out of its own head. We have all seen them marching through the country or through London streets, in absolute silence, and the crowd which they pass as silent as themselves for lack of the one medium that could convey and glorify the which are in all men's minds to-day. We are a tongue-tied breed at the best. The band can declare on our behalf, without shame or shyness, something of what we feel, and so help us to reach a hand towards the men who have risen up to save us."

CORNELL ELECTS BABBITT.

J. D. Babbitt, of New York City, who played rover on the Cornell College team this year, has been chosen by unanimous vote as captain of the team next year. He is a junior.

NEW WILLIAMS CAPTAIN.

With the cancellation of Monday's hockey game with the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the Williams College team closed. At a meeting of the varsity members of the squad D. F. Coleman, wing on the varsity seven during the past year, was elected captain for the 1915-16 team.

Out In The Wide Wide World

Alumni Jettings From Many Quarters

Aubrey H. Elder



McGill Graduate whose marriage to Miss Hazel Browne, R.V.C., '10, took place this week

Still another Arts 13 man left yesterday morning with the telegraphers for Ottawa. He is E. M. Desbrisay, who was continuing his double course in Science. Together with fourteen other McGill men he will join the 2nd Signal Company now mobilizing at Lansdowne Park.

A marriage of special interest to McGill students was celebrated in the American Presbyterian Church last Monday afternoon. On that occasion, Miss Hazel Browne, R.V.C., '10, was married to Aubrey Elder, Arts '10, Law '13, son of Dr. J. M. Elder. The wedding trip is being spent down in Beldi-muda.

Aubrey Elder is a partner in the law firm of Walwright, Alexander and Elder.

"Silver" Cassells, Co. '13, past editor-in-chief of the Daily and famous as a football and hockey player, spent a short time in the city early in the week, on his way to Ottawa. Gordon McMurry, Sci. '24, is with the Algoma Steel Co. at the Soo.

Hunter Wurtele, another '04 man, is with the same company.

Bill MacNaughton, Sci. '04, is chief chemist with the Nikosa Paper Company, Port Edwards, Wis.

Dominance of Athletics at College Told

Writer Describes Enormous Outlay Entailed for Sports in Great Britain

"National characteristics are facts that transcend the thunder of the conqueror and the tears of the defeated," writes an editor in the Contemporary Review.

It may be because of these national characteristics that we find the English schoolboy limned in athletics. He has an ancestry of sport that has dominated and still dominates the thought of a great people.

According to the estimates of an eminent Cambridge University graduate regarding the investments and expenditures in games, it would seem that the English student, even before his advanced college days, must have caught the prevailing habit and enthusiasm in games. The following are the amount of money involved in English sport:

	Annual Invested Expenditure
Fox hunting	\$73,035,000 \$44,790,000
Shooting	20,335,000 40,640,000
Racing	2,750,000 2,945,000
Racing	41,810,000 52,965,000
Yachting	29,000,000 15,160,000
Coursing	2,600,000 1,587,000
Coaching	1,451,250 1,188,915
	435,000 552,500

But this list is only an earnest of Great Britain's record of sporting profligacy. She also boasts 150 golf links, representing an investment of \$2,625,000 for labor, the administration of clubhouses, for caddies, matches, professional and heterogeneous expenses, including a considerable amount spent upon travelling golf teams. Add to these figures \$55,000,000 spent annually on football and cricket and one finds that she has not yet exhausted the practical interest of Englishmen in the play life.

The writer saw not long ago, some statistics of the London County Council which were producing remarkable results in modern English education, and these figures revealed the fact that in a single year there were played in the parks and the playgrounds of London, provided by the council, 178,494 games. These games were of a wide variety, but the emphasis was placed upon tennis, football, cricket, bowls and hockey. There are in Great Britain more than 30,000 cricket and football clubs, and the people who play games range inclusively from the costermonger to the King. It is certain that England is playing somewhere all the time.

Indeed it is not merely at places like the annual cricket match at "Lords" or the picturesque boat races on the Thames that you see the Englishman at play. They carry their playing habits with them as they go to the parks and the playgrounds of London, provided by the council, which is a great source of income. The English pro-consul comes from, but throughout the Orient you always know where to find him after business hours. At Bombay, in the early 6 o'clock morning light as well as in the evenings officials and clerks alike are riding, bowling and cricketing about the athletic clubs, and fields set aside for sports are to be found in every Indian city.

It was a common custom to visit the desired locality and mark a newly-filled mound so that it could be easily recognized at night. We preferred the dark of the moon. In one instance we had our labor for our pains. When we got back we found that our acquisition was a case where a removal had been made from a previous interment. It was so far gone as to be totally useless. We often had to put up with many disappointments. We were very often supplied by the students from the French college, as they were acquainted with the country districts, where there were fewer difficulties. Now and then quite a haul was made when a vault was made serviceable. In midwinter these were found organizing their clubs and taking hours for such activities.

When his father and grandfather and great grandfather's father have all been English when virtually every public man, prime minister or peer, clergyman or schoolmaster, has enhanced his reputation by being a "Blue" at one of the big universities or by achieving his "fannels" at a big public school; when, indeed, the head master is almost invariably chosen with his athletic fame in mind, quite as much as his intellectual and executive equipment, when a good part of every working day at school or college is given to activities in the open, as to the student, it is a different code, as well as a different administration for games like football and baseball, as fall under the head of academic, social and religious life, and the college official must recognize these athletic laws.

Many Oxford and Cambridge graduates in Caius who were teaching or holding official positions in the land of the Pharaohs, have been met by the writer. One soon learned that no work of engagements can be depended upon between the hours of 4:30 to 6:30 in the afternoon, for then it is polo and athletics despite everything. These athletic habits of the Englishman have printed themselves upon the Orientals quite as deeply as any trait of the westerner, and throughout the Orient—and often quite incongruously as it would seem—the natives were found organizing their clubs and taking hours for such activities.

Medical students in these days have little conception of the strenuous duties developing on their predecessors for few there are to-day who must be their own procurators. However, it's all in a life, and we were successful in more points than one. In my time there were some that did not have any experience and if so they had either to do without or have finances to call to their aid. Anything which teaches a neophyte self-reliance and a spirit of independence. That was no place for the dilettante, for every doctor feels that at any time he may be called on to exercise powers that are not only strenuous but are possible when the position demands them, and the result to his benefit as well as to the one who is under his care.

The drug store and the instrument maker are too often not available, but their absence does not preclude diagnosis and successful treatment of the sick when under the care of a doctor who knows just what is wanted, and can utilize whatever is available.

These hereditary and national traits have made an attitude towards athletics among English students quite different to that found among American collegians. In England students play with their fathers and brothers, and for all classes of society there is a more or less settled morale of sport. There is a settled habit of "playing fair" and for the love of playing rather than for the sole purpose of defeating an opponent. The English boy is taught to play first, to win second.

In the United States, though in a somewhat different way and also in line with national temperament, athletic exercises have become a kind of substratum of student life. The department of physical sport is the one department which is developed uniformly and automatically. Collegians find here a central meeting ground, a free masonry and a real enthusiasm in common; it is also the sole place where the teacher and student meet with universality and regularity.

For more than 12 years the writer has been visiting American colleges, and associating with students of all grades and classes. He, himself, has been something of a devotee of both indoor and outdoor athletic life, which has captured so securely the romantic and imaginary life of American youth; otherwise he might frequently have been quite as desolate in college circles as the fond parent who describes his visit to his son in a prominent eastern institution. He was taken to his son's fraternity and introduced to the "fellows". He was appalled at the technical terms that fell from the lips of these undergraduates relative to the mimetic, acrobatic and devices practised by crack short-distance runners, base-ball stars and the famous "tackle" of the year. Finally as a climax to his visit, the fond parent was allowed the matchless honor of being introduced to the captain of the football team, the real autocrat of the undergraduate world in America, and the conversation which followed caused this plain business man increasing wonder as to the object of college education. After an hour or more of attempts to understand the language of these enthusiasts of athleticism, he escaped into the open air, describing his feelings to a friend later by saying, "I feel like a merchant marine without a

AMUSEMENTS

PRINCESS ALL THIS WEEK

MATINEE SAT.

1000 Reserved Seats at 25c. Eve. 15c to 75c

45 Minutes From Broadway

Hockey
Skating
Ski-ing
Fencing
Water Polo

College Athletics

Gymnasium
Wrestling
Boxing
Swimming
Basketball

BOXING AND WRESTLING TEAMS LEFT FOR TORONTO, CONFIDENT OF RETURNING AS CHAMPIONS

Members Hope to Make Good Showing in Every Event in Competition with Queen's and Toronto Representatives

NEW MATERIAL FEATURE OF CONTESTS

Although Several New Men Have Been Introduced on Team, they May be Depended upon to Put up a Strong Exhibition—

Fencers Both Experienced Men

McGill's boxing, wrestling and fencing teams left for Toronto last night. In addition to the men who are to participate in the tournament, Coaches Smith and McBrearty also made the trip. When interviewed last night before the departure of the train, both coaches expressed confidence of the men doing well in the Intercollegiate contests.

The heavyweight class on the boxing team is perhaps the weakest point on the team. Bill Ross, who is making the trip can be depended upon to put up a game fight, but he was not a candidate until the last moment, and is not any too well prepared for a championship bout.

The 155lb. class is to be contested by Spohn, a freshman in Med. '19. Spohn is a fighter of the slugging type who can give and take a good deal of punishment. He is in excellent condition and can be depended on to make things hot in the weight class.

The 145lb. class is well filled by W. Almond, also of Med. '19. Almond is the college champion in both the 145lb. and 155lb. class. He is a very strong man and has an excellent reach. He carries a good punch in either hand and uses his head to good effect. The McGill men are counting on Almond to bring down the honors in his class.

Frank Falls, of Med. '17, is to contest the 135lb. class. Falls is a good fighter and is the possessor of an exceptionally good right which he uses with telling effect.

Nor Forbes, Sel. '15, in the 125lb. class, won that event last year, and is counting on him to repeat again this year. Forbes is an experienced boxer and backs up his experience with a well-developed physique.

In the 115lb. class, the club has unearthed a good man in Banfield. He won the college championship very handily and should put up a good scrap in Toronto.

The wrestlers have a very strong team again this year. The college wrestling fans are looking to the present team to "top" the majority of events in the Intercollegiate Tournament.

U. OF T. HAVE FACULTY BOUTS

Men Who Will be on Team will Be Chosen from Winners

INTERCOLLEGIATE GYMNASTICS WILL BE AT COLUMBIA

Ten Colleges Will Be Represented at Athletic Event to be Held Next Month

Saturday night at the old Central Y. M. C. A. saw the boxers and wrestlers of University of Toronto in action in the Inter-Faculty events. The winners will represent U. of T. in the Intercollegiate meet to be held in Toronto next Saturday. The crowd of two hundred who were in attendance were given an interesting evening's entertainment. From the showing of the boxers and wrestlers on Saturday the Blue and White should make a strong bid for the Intercollegiate honors.

WRESTLING

145 lbs.—Uffelman (S.P.S.) went fifteen minutes with Hughes (Forestry) before getting the decision.

125 lbs.—Meredith (Vics.) downed Ross (S.P.S.) in three minutes.

125 lbs.—H. Kohl (S.P.S.) was given the decision in three minutes' overtime over W. R. Lane (Meds.).

135 lbs.—Gray (S.P.S.) threw Savage (S.P.S.) in one minute and twenty seconds.

Heavyweight—Clare (O.A.C.) threw Hogarth (S.P.S.) twice in five minutes.

BOXING

155 lbs.—Lefroy (Arts) was given the decision over Horwell (Vics.) after four rounds.

125 lbs.—Cavers (S.P.S.) won from Clarkson (Meds.) in three rounds.

Heavyweight—Lefroy (Arts) won from Dallyn (Forestry), in four rounds.

SUMMARY, AFTERNOON WRESTLING

155lb class—N. G. Scott (O.A.C.) downed J. T. Oliver (Vics.) in 14 minutes 36 seconds. Savage given decision over Scott.

135-lb class—R. Lane (Meds.) downed A. S. Edman (Dents.) twice in 4 minutes.

Heavyweight—Clare (O.A.C.) downed E. W. Savage (S.P.S.) twice in 2 minutes 10 seconds and 2 minutes.

145-lb class—M. Uffelman (S.P.S.) downed A. R. Mendizabel (S.P.S.) in 5 minutes.

The following were given their bouts by default: 145 lbs., Robertson, S. P. S.; 115 lbs., McDonald, Arts; 135 lbs., R. Sheehy, Dents.

FOOTBALL HEADS CONFER AT YALE

New Haven—Capt. A. D. Wilson, of the Yale eleven, has entertained Captains Frank Clark of the Princeton team and E. Mahan of the Harvard eleven for two days. They have discussed various features of the next season's campaign, including the numbering of players, but have arrived at no decision.

At the Yale-Harvard hockey game Captains Wilson and Mahan sat together. Professor Corwin, the new football member of the Yale athletic committee, sat with F. W. Moore, the Harvard graduate manager, and Judge W. H. Heffelfinger, the old Yale player, sat next to Green, the old Harvard centre.

SPLENDID PRACTICE WAS HELD

Large Number of Contestants for Wicksteed Medal and Harvey Trophy

There was a splendid turnout at yesterday afternoon's special practice for the Wicksteed Competition.

The work-out began on the horse, on which the regular set of movements were first tried out. Then considerable time was spent on demonstrating possible combinations for the voluntary movement. This was followed by the back work, some excellent form being shown on this piece by Hastings, Forbes, Cushing, Baldwin and Dean.

Several trials were held on the fence vault, the men contending themselves with practising form rather than trying for any particular height. On the parallel bars, the whole programme was gone through. A decided improvement was evident on this piece of apparatus, the candidates having very little trouble with the more difficult movements, the quick upstart and the upper work. Again, Kelly, Med. '19, is the club's wrestling king of the year. He is to contest the 155lb. class and will undoubtedly carry off the laurels.

Matthews of Med. '17, is wrestling in the 145lb. class. He is a clever man on the mat and should be able to bring home the points for the Red and White team.

Walter Jeffrey, Sel. '11, is to contest the 135lb. class. "Jeff" is strong and agile, but is rather inexperienced in the game, as this is his initial season.

P. Banfield, Arts '15, last year's 115lb. intercollegiate champion, is not going to try to repeat in the 125lb. class. He is an excellent mat artist and should win his class.

L. Parsons, Sel. '15, is representing the club in the bantamweights. He is a new man at the game, but he has certainly come to the front rapidly during the past season. He is exceptionally fast and will put up a good bout from start to finish.

In the fencing championship, McGill is well represented by Messrs. Wickenden and Ferroux. Both men are experienced fencers and have developed an excellent style under professor Traquair.

VARSITY ENTRIES

The following are the entries of the University of Toronto:

Boxing

115lbs.—W. McDonald, U.C.

125lbs.—W. McClinton, Meds.

135lbs.—R. A. Sheehy, Dents.

145lbs.—E. G. Robinson, Wyndhams.

155lbs.—L. D. Lefroy, U.C.

Heavy—L. D. Lefroy, U.C. or G.M.

Falloway, Forestry.

Wrestling

115lbs.—J. Ross, S.P.S.

125lbs.—E. Meredith, Vic.

135lbs.—H. Kon, S.P.S.

145lbs.—U. Uffelman, Arts.

155lbs.—J. Gray, S.P.S.

Heavy—W. P. Hogarth, Meds.

Football

115lbs.—J. Ross, S.P.S.

125lbs.—E. Meredith, Vic.

135lbs.—H. Kon, S.P.S.

145lbs.—U. Uffelman, Arts.

155lbs.—J. Gray, S.P.S.

Heavy—W. P. Hogarth, Meds.

Gymnastics

115lbs.—J. Ross, S.P.S.

125lbs.—E. Meredith, Vic.

135lbs.—H. Kon, S.P.S.

145lbs.—U. Uffelman, Arts.

155lbs.—J. Gray, S.P.S.

Heavy—W. P. Hogarth, Meds.

Swimming

115lbs.—J. Ross, S.P.S.

125lbs.—E. Meredith, Vic.

135lbs.—H. Kon, S.P.S.

145lbs.—U. Uffelman, Arts.

155lbs.—J. Gray, S.P.S.

Heavy—W. P. Hogarth, Meds.

Rowing

115lbs.—J. Ross, S.P.S.

125lbs.—E. Meredith, Vic.

135lbs.—H. Kon, S.P.S.

145lbs.—U. Uffelman, Arts.

155lbs.—J. Gray, S.P.S.

Heavy—W. P. Hogarth, Meds.

Canoeing

115lbs.—J. Ross, S.P.S.

125lbs.—E. Meredith, Vic.

135lbs.—H. Kon, S.P.S.

145lbs.—U. Uffelman, Arts.

155lbs.—J. Gray, S.P.S.

Heavy—W. P. Hogarth, Meds.

Football

115lbs.—J. Ross, S.P.S.

125lbs.—E. Meredith, Vic.

135lbs.—H. Kon, S.P.S.

145lbs.—U. Uffelman, Arts.

155lbs.—J. Gray, S.P.S.

Heavy—W. P. Hogarth, Meds.

Football

115lbs.—J. Ross, S.P.S.

125lbs.—E. Meredith, Vic.

135lbs.—H. Kon, S.P.S.

145lbs.—U. Uffelman, Arts.

155lbs.—J. Gray, S.P.S.

Heavy—W. P. Hogarth, Meds.

Football

115lbs.—J. Ross, S.P.S.

125lbs.—E. Meredith, Vic.

135lbs.—H. Kon, S.P.S.

145lbs.—U. Uffelman, Arts.

155lbs.—J. Gray, S.P.S.

Heavy—W. P. Hogarth, Meds.

Football

115lbs.—J. Ross, S.P.S.

125lbs.—E. Meredith, Vic.

135lbs.—H. Kon, S.P.S.

145lbs.—U. Uffelman, Arts.

155lbs.—J. Gray, S.P.S.

Heavy—W. P. Hogarth, Meds.

Football

115lbs.—J. Ross, S.P.S.

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135lbs.—H. Kon, S.P.S.

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Football

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135lbs.—H. Kon, S.P.S.

145lbs.—U. Uffelman, Arts.

155lbs.—J. Gray, S.P.S.

Heavy—W. P. Hogarth, Meds.

Football

115lbs.—J. Ross

THE MILITARY HAPPENINGS AT OLD McGILL

GO. ORDERS FOR COMING WEEK

LISTS OF PARADES, MUSKETRY AND BAYONET FIGHTING

McGill Battalion C.O.T.C., "B" Company Order No. 8, by Capt. J. C. Kemp, O.C. "B" Company Feb. 25th, 1915.

PARADES—

The Company will parade for Battalion Drill on Saturday, Feb. 27th, at 2.15 p.m., and for Company Drill on Tuesday, March 2nd, at 7.45 p.m.

MUSKETRY—

No. 8 Platoon will attend at the Old High School for Aiming Instruction at 7.15 p.m. on Monday, March 1st.

All men in Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoons who have not yet passed their shooting qualification must attend at the C.O.T.C. Headquarters at 7 p.m., on Monday, March 1st, to take this part of the course again.

BAYONET FIGHTING—

No. 6 Platoon will attend for Bayonet Fighting Instruction at the Physics Building at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, March 1st.

DUTIES—

Orderly Corporal for week ending March 1st:

Corporal Burgess.

Next for duty:

Corporal Mather.

Signed, J. C. KEMP,
Capt. Commanding "B" Co.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

By C. T. Revere.

From the standpoint of experience one of the most orthodox developments of the present war. It was to be expected that a situation would arise which would call forth a communication such as the U. S. addressed to Great Britain protesting against the restrictions placed upon our commerce with neutral Europe. It was equally certain that Great Britain would receive the communication in a spirit of amity and as a matter of course. Such an attitude was foreshadowed by her centuries of naval practice as both belligerent and neutral.

Since the early part of the seventeenth century every war involving maritime operations has revived the inevitable conflict between belligerent privilege and neutral rights. Prior to that time the neutral had no rights except such as could be held by force of arms or fear of reprisal.

Although recognizing modern conditions, the belligerent always looks upon so-called peaceful commerce as pernicious, frequently giving as much cause for anxiety as the hostile thrust of a declared opponent. The aid thus furnished the foe may be worth a whole army corps. Complications may arise, thus provoking pacific intervention. The strain of self-control comes at an awkward time. It is hard to snuff out the enemy's energy and extend kid-gloved finesse to the minister who holds his friendship in such high reliance that he is equally useful with either side.

In fact, the intercourse of nations provides no phenomenon more typical in its manifestations than the outcry of the belligerent over the suspicious commercial activities of the professed bystander—unless by the outcry of the professed bystander over the seizure of his goods and the interference to his trade.

As the sole high-powered neutral, the United States occupies a position of peculiar opportunity and responsibility. Both sides place the good will above all other considerations except victory and national honor. Since the first break of the conflict, it is seen that commercial advantage of any kind, extent may come to them. Her exported products may determine the issue of the war.

Quite apart from the role they may be called upon to play in the peace negotiations, their conduct as a non-combatant may influence the lines of historical development as much as the course of the leading participants in the war. Although it is too early to venture such an assumption, it is possible by her policy that they may add some new principle to the code of conduct between nations. At any rate, there has come to them an opportunity, such as seems to be in the movements or chancelleries of putting on an unprecedentedly broad plane a discussion that heretofore has been limited by the narrow dictates of self-interest.

It has been more than a century since the principle of contraband has been so strongly involved in international disputes, unless we except the Civil War cases, which belong more properly to the category of blockade. For this reason it might be advisable to review some of the commercial incidents of the war, with their effect on our trade as a neutral nation, and our rights and duties as set forth by precedent.

It was expected that trade with Germany would cease with the declaration of hostilities. England's maritime supremacy gave assurance that commerce would be confined to the accessible ports of the allied nations and neutral countries. No restrictions, of course, were placed upon shipments to Great Britain, France, Belgium, or Russia. The difficulties have arisen entirely over United States trade with neutral countries, chiefly on the ground that the destination of the cargoes might be questionable.

British warships help up American merchant-vessels carrying cargoes of copper, gasoline, food stuffs, rubber products, naval stores, and other commodities on their way to such points as Genoa, Rotterdam, and Gothenburg. The alert British naval officer could see no occasion for the growing commercial importance of these neutral ports than the baneful desire to make a large profit by the transhipment of these goods to Germany and Austria.

At the outbreak of the war the general recognition of contraband articles as set forth in the Declaration of London in 1869, consisted of eleven groups of articles. By the Order-in-Council issued October 23, 1914, Great Britain had considerably more than doubled this list, placing therein a large number of articles which never had been considered in the light of contraband. Exporters of neutral nations heatedly protested that at this

HERO BOYS OF "OLD McGILL"

Dedicated to McGill University's Battalion, Third Canadian Army, by John Stuart Thompson, author of "China Revolutionized," "The Chinese," "Estebelie," etc.
Eyes front! hero boys of McGill! God gave the cause; fire-born man gives the will; Will to seat Liberty highest, until Her fruit runs o'er valley and hill.

Earth walls, little Gideon stand! Strike, though the Midian chokes sea and land; Hate is his measure of fear; he can't stand; Gainst Truth, without justice he planned.

They cling to your knees in a trance. Mothers of Belgium and daughters of France; Mary, Madonna is writ on their glance; Their Lord—He is slain by a lance.

"World Power," is th' vintage he grinds; "Fifteen inch Brummers," he matches 'gainst minds; Asn-heaps he plucks of the churches he finds; Gun-tube, the pale cross soon out-blinds.

Your eyes to the hills, now upraise! Whom march you with? Even the Ancient of Days; God who struck Babylon down in her ways; Illumined ye stand in His gaze.

The centuries look on ye new;— David and Gideon—Milton, they bow; Waterloo shines on old Wellington's brow;— They call: "Make a sword of your plow."

McGill! through the pages of fame, March! Lend a hand! Put an end to the shame; "Weaklings," they sneered when they heard your clear name;— But that's not the end of the game.

"Conscription Caesar must die;" Men! can ye read that decree in the sky? Marne, to the Aisne, to the Rhine, how they fly! McGill! you've the rod to apply.

Cleer, boys! don't you see what you've won? (Yes, our McGill has a place in the sun)

Freedom from sword-ruler—sind when that is done, No man from a crant need run;

No malis from oppressor's need flee, Ships will be safe on the crest of the sea;

Children can co on their grandmothe'r knee;

McGill! hear humanity's plea.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Montreal and a former student of the Montreal Presbyterian College and at McGill University.

It became the envy of Liverpool and London. Federal cruisers unluckily took the view that this commercial activity was of an illegal character—the ultimate destination of the shipment was not Nassau, but more probably Key West, or Charleston, which were under blockade.

Here we come to the so-called "doctrine of continuing voyages," which furnishes one of the most interesting elements in international law. Belligerents, irritated over continued aid given the enemy, are usually inclined to overstep their privileges and rest their case on the mere suspicion that the destination of a shipment is hostile. Precedent, however, is quite open upon the point that there need be proof, very strong if circumstantial, that the destination is illegal, in order to justify seizure. The mere fact that contraband trade may have been general with a certain port gives no ground for action in a specific instance.

In the present war the only new feature which has made the controversy is furnished by the suggestion that cargoes be certified as to character of content and destination. Obviously such a step would do away with much of the irritation on the part of Great Britain and her allies, while a shipper acting in good faith could raise no objection to an examination which would give his goods a clean bill of health.

Every nation has its individual lines of tendency, all determined by what is considered to be the need of the future. For example, Great Britain has tended toward a wide contraband list. Consistency in her desire to make seizures in time of war is held to be more valuable than the right of protest over interference with her commerce. Small maritime nations like Holland and Denmark, less toward restriction of the contraband list, as the right of protest against India, and Great Britain and her allies, while a shipper acting in good faith could raise no objection to an examination which would give his goods a clean bill of health.

On the other hand, an undue extension of the contraband list may result practically in a blockade. Precedent in international law is strongly against such an advantage for a belligerent who holds command of the sea. The tendency is toward the view that if one belligerent decides to shut off the enemy from commerce, an effective blockade must be maintained.

A blockade of an effective character, a both dangerous and expensive, and the hostile who attempts it is entitled to the fruits of his effort. Any student of warfare can see at a glance the risk attendant upon a blockade of Hamburg and Bremen. On the other hand, a war would be comparatively easy by stopping neutral vessels at Gibraltar, the Suez, the English Channel, and the entrance to the North Sea, to prevent any shipping, whatever from reaching the German ports.

In fact, the intercourse of nations provides no phenomenon more typical in its manifestations than the outcry of the belligerent over the suspicious commercial activities of the professed bystander—unless by the outcry of the professed bystander over the seizure of his goods and the interference to his trade.

There is no controversy over the general principle of the classification of trade articles when specific articles are added to the list of absolute contraband. No two countries between different nations agree exactly on the list of articles which shall be regarded as contraband or innocent.

Military necessities have changed with the advance in industry. Copper products were not given a thought in the Peace of Utrecht. They are noxious articles to-day as a result of the United States electrical development. Naval stores occupied a high place in the contraband list in the days of sailing vessels. With the development of the steamship they lost their illegal character. In the present war resin and turpentine are back in the contraband list not as naval stores but as ingredients for explosives.

The essential nature of the problem appears to preclude the likelihood of any definite and final agreement on the contraband list. Conditions are changing so much that restriction of specific articles might be highly injurious to a belligerent.

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Neutrals, however, can and do insist strongly that the contraband list shall not be extended unduly beyond the criterion of warlike usefulness.

The privilege must not be used as a weapon against the civil population of an enemy country. Articles like food-stuffs are noxious only when destined to the naval or military forces of the foe. A recent instance of this was furnished by the United States in 1904 over Russia's seizures of rice shipments to Japan. The most notorious example, however, was furnished by our controversy with Great Britain in 1793, when an attempt was made to reduce that country "to reasonable terms of peace."

Jefferson, then Secretary of State, declared that the position that provisions were contraband "in the case where the depriving an enemy of these is one of the means intended to be employed for reducing him to reasonable terms of peace," or in any case but that of "a place actually blockaded," was "entirely new"; that reason and usage had established "that when two nations go to war, those who choose to live in peace retain their natural right to pursue their agriculture, manufactures, and other ordinary vocations; to carry the produce of their industry, for exchange, to all nations, belligerent or neutral, as usual; to go and come freely, without injury or molestation; and, in short, that the war among others shall be for them, as if it did not exist."

Cargo decimation is a feature that trouble than the character of the shipper. There is nothing illegal in carrying between one neutral country and another, whether the articles be absolute or conditional contraband. The sudden increase in the trade of parts in neutral countries adjacent to the blockade belligerent furnishes occasion for much cynical comment and considerable active suspicion. During the Civil War the Port of Nassau on the island of New Providence did such a thriving business that

—North American Review.

War Summary

These Articles Are Specially Written for the McGill Daily and are Published Each Day.

FRANCE

The French air-men continue to do splendid work in observing the movements of the enemy and it was chiefly through their efforts that the French troops held the ground taken from the Germans a few days ago. Around Lombartzyde artillery firing is going on. The French have succeeded in demolishing a blockhouse. In the Argonne a fight near Marie Therese resulted in a victory for the French. Between the Argonne and the Meuse slight advances have been made by the French. Near Parroy, in Lorraine, the French patrols put some German patrols to flight.

RUSSIA

German War Office reports admit that the Russians have assumed the offensive in the regions of Ossowitz and Augustof. Along the Narew River the fight is extending, especially between Jebavno and Bobzno. In the Przasnysz region the fighting is becoming severe. In the left bank of the Vistula weak attacks of the enemy were easily repulsed.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

In the Carpathians desperate fighting has occurred east of Lupkow. The Austro-German attacks south of Koziomoka were repulsed, and near the Dukla Pass an Australian position was captured after severe fighting. Several Russian columns are reported to have advanced into Marmaros country in Hungary, and have captured several convoys. Several German submarines have arrived at Pola, the chief Austrian naval station, and will be used in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Sir Edward Grey made an important announcement in the House yesterday when he stated that Great Britain was entirely in accord with Russia's desire for access to the sea. Reports of casualties in the First Canadian Contingent seem to bear out the reports that they have been in action. Two more small boats have been sunk in the Channel. The South African forces have occupied Garub in German Southwest Africa.

WHAT HAS TO BE KNOWN BY MEN TAKING OFFICERS QUALIFYING EXAMS.

LIST OF BOOKS AND SECTIONS GIVEN

For the benefit of those members of the McGill C.O.T.C. who are shortly going to take their qualification examinations the list of requirements is reproduced.

SYLLABUS FOR LIEUTENANTS.

Candidates for Canadian Militia Lieutenants' certificates are required to pass a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

INFANTRY, 1914.

The use of "Infantry Training 1914" will necessitate some changes in the syllabus laid down on pages 12 and 13 of "How to Qualify."

(1) DRILL AND FIELD TRAINING.

Portion "A." Squad Drill, I.T. Definitions—Secs. 1-7, 12-49.

Section and Platoon Drill, I.T.—Secs. 75-80.

Infantry in Battle, I.T.—Secs. 114-120.

Care of Arms, M.R.—Paras. 84-115.

Rifle Exercises, R. and M.E.—Secs. 1-23, 24, 30-32.

Musket Exercises—M.R.—Paras. 267-292.

R. and M.E.—Secs. 36-51.

Portion "B."

Company Drill, I.T.—Secs. 81-89.

Infantry in Battle, I.T.—Secs. 114-125, 131.

Training in Field Operations, I.T.—Secs. 107-112.

Musket Exercises—M.R.—Paras. 146-197, 257-292, 301-321.

R. and M.E.—Secs. 36-51.

Guards and Sentries, I.T.—Secs. 74-64, 65, 127-131.

Map Reading: M.M.R., Conventional Signs—How to use Scales.

Map Reading—Approximate methods of obtaining North—True and Magnetic Bearings.

Portion "C."

Fighting Troops and Characteristics, F.S.R.—Chapt. 1.

Infantry in Battle, further application of portion "B."

Marches—F.S.R.—Secs. 24-26, 30-32.

I.T.—Sec. 112.

Camps "Bivouacs"—F.S.R.—Secs. 55, 57, 61, 62.

M.P.E.—Secs. 59, 61-64, 67, 68.

Protection on the March, F.S.R.—Secs. 64-75.

Protection when at Rest, F.S.R.—Sects. 75-89.

Reconnaissance and Information—F.S.R.—Secs. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.